METHOD

OF

CURING THE

APOPLEXY.

WITH

AN APPENDIX, containing

Some OBSERVATIONS upon the

Use and Abuse of PHYSICK.

BY

JOHN CATHERWOOD, M.D.

Tractatus noster discrepare potest.

Lucret.

LONDON:

Printed by J. DARBY, for W. TAYLOR

at the Ship in Pater-noster-Row; and

J. BOWYER, without Temple-Bar, and

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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

The COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS.

4 W C

THE following Dissertation of Arteriotomy, and the Misapplication of Medicines, being a Subject of no little moment to the Welfare of Mankind, I submit it entirely to

[redacted]

TO

The COLLEGE of

PHYSICIANS.

THE following Diſcourſe of Arteriotomy, and the Miſ-application of Medicines, being a Subject of no little moment to the Welfare of Mankind, I ſubmit it entirely

to your severest Censure, as being the best Judges both of the Nature and Force of my Arguments. I ask no Favour; for if I am wrong, Favour to me would be Cruelty to the rest of the World; and if I am right, then certainly you, who do Justice to every body, won't deny it to,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most Humble, and Most Obedient Servant.

John Catherwood.

PREFACE.

A Man who offers to the World any thing not before known, or not generally understood, must expect to meet with two sorts of Adversaries; who won't fail to assault him, tho they are as inconsistent with each other, as with the Truth: that is to say, some People will deny the Invention as either not practicable, or not useful; whilst others at the same time, who are convinc'd of the Worth of it, will tell you, that it was long before known

known and practis'd, and that you muſt not challenge to your ſelf the Glory. This our Immortal Harvey, when he happily diſcover'd the Circulation of the Blood, was attack'd on both ſides; and tho I won't pretend to compare what I here offer with his noble Diſcovery, yet it won't be deſpis'd when it's conſider'd that the Circulation of the Blood is a Speculation not ſo immediately uſeful as what you have in the following Sheets, which is to reſcue Men in the Agony of Death.

They who ſay the opening an Artery is not to be practis'd but in extraordinary Caſes, own it to be a Remedy when all others fail, but at the ſame time would not have it practis'd till all Remedies are too late.

They who ſay this is an Operation us'd of old, won't, I hope, quarrel with

with me for preferring the Antiquity of Truth before the Novelty of Error; at leaſt I won't quarrel with them, being much more intent upon doing Service to Mankind, than acquiring Reputation to my ſelf.

They who alledg that Evacuation by an Artery makes a greater Expence of Spirits than by a Vein, will find themſelves ſo fully confuted in the following Treatiſe, that I need ſay nothing more here. In ſhort, I take the great and ſacred Rule of Phyſick to be the Obſervation of Nature and her Dictates; Quo Natura tendit. Now I would ask my Adverſaries to produce one Inſtance where Nature ever reliev'd her ſelf by a Vein; and if there be no Inſtance of it, then to uſe that Veſſel is to croſs Nature. Thus we ſee that the vaſt Quantity of Blood which often iſſues from the Noſe, as well

well as the great Discharge by the Piles (as they are vulgarly call'd) is still Arterial Blood. But the most notable Instance is the menstruous Blood in Women, which sometimes flows from 'em in Streams to an unknown Quantity, and is discharg'd from the Arteries in the Uterus *and* Vagina: *whereas should it proceed from the Veins, it would be impossible for 'em to subsist under it.*

It is plain therefore that the Doctrine I advance is agreeable to the Dictates of Nature; and if Nature be for me, I don't much care who is against me.

A

NEW METHOD

Of Curing

APOPLEXIES,

AND

Other Diſtempers of the HEAD.

NOtwithſtanding the various Treatiſes that have been writ by learned and ingenious Men, as well antient as modern, on this Subject, which have been handled with the greateſt Accurateneſs as to the Theory; yet for the Me-

thod of treating it thro the whole Courſe, particularly at its firſt Appearance, I find nothing writ more forreign from the Purpoſe: For by bleeding out of the Veins, and other uſual Methods of Practice, they prey upon and exhauſt the animal Spirits, and confirm the Diſtemper, rather than relieve the Patient.

But not to detain the Reader with the Meaſures others have taken, and ſtill perſiſt in; I ſhall only offer my own Thoughts, and the Method by which for ſome Years paſt I've found ſuch happy Succeſs, as well in *Flanders*, as elſewhere, confirm'd by a few Obſervations. Therefore without any further Introduction, I ſhall juſt deſcribe this Diſeaſe, and proceed.

'Tis then an Apoplexy when the Body is ſuddenly depriv'd of the chief Animal Faculties, as well internal as external, and all voluntary Motion, ſo that the Animal Spirits are either deny'd a Paſſage from the Brain, or an Entrance into it; the Ventricles or Pores of the Brain being either compreſs'd from a Contuſion,

ſion, or obſtructed from a Plethora, Poiſons, Medicines endued with a Narcotic Faculty, which ſo alter the Blood, Lymph, and other Fluids, as to render 'em unfit to paſs freely thro the Arteries of the Brain, whereby, thro the violent Impetus of of the Heart, the Blood is ſo wedg'd in, that it cauſes a Stagnation; and oftentimes Polypuſes are form'd in the Carotids, Sinus's, and Vertebral Arteries, ſo that all the Spirits indulgent Nature can rally to ſupport the Fabric, are detach'd to the Muſcles of the Thorax, to perform Reſpiration, without which the Patient is inevitably loſt.

Now ſince the Brain is the Seat of this Diſeaſe, 'twill not be at all improper to take notice of its Structure, as well as its Uſe, before I proceed any farther. There are then two Subſtances which conſtitute the Brain, *viz.* the Cinericious, being the Exterior, call'd the Cortical; the inner, from its Whiteneſs and Softneſs, the Medullary: the former of which, according to *Malpigius*, is nothing but a Gland of the conglo-

merate kind, or a Heap of ſmall oval Glands contiguous with each other; to each of which is affix'd an Artery that brings the Blood, by the means of which Glands the Matter conſtituting the Animal Spirits, is ſecern'd from its purer and ſubtler Parts: from hence the Veins carry back the refluent Blood, that's unfit for generating of Spirits; and then the Nerve, or Root of a Nerve, in which, as in an excretory Duct of a Gland, the Spirits juſt now perfected, are carry'd into the Medullary Subſtance, as a Storehouſe or Magazine, and from thence thro the whole nervous Syſtem, for the Benefit of conveying Senſe and Motion to the Animal Oeconomy.

Now ſince not only the Cortical Subſtance of the Brain, but the Medullary alſo, and even the Nerves themſelves are interſpers'd with an infinite Number of exceſſive ſmall Blood-Veſſels; whatever cauſes an Obſtruction in them, or makes 'em too turgid, cauſes an Apoplexy in ſome degree or other, by preſſing on the Nerves, and ſo preventing

venting the Circulation of their Fluid.

To diminiſh then the Quantity of Blood from the Veins, is what all have had immediate recourſe to as their chief Refuge and Aſylum, either from the Frontal, Jugular, Cephalic, or Mediana for a Revulſion; whereas that is now exploded, the Laws of Circulation not admitting it: and if this did not anſwer their Expectation, the Patient was given over as in a deſperate Caſe; according to this of *Hippocrates*, ſpeaking of an Apoplexy, *Venæ ſectio, ni juvet, occidet*; or this of *Celſus*, to the ſame purpoſe, *Sanguinis detractio, vel occidit, vel liberat.* Which is enough to convince us how prejudicial ſuch Evacuations from the Veins were found, and how uncertain the Practice was obſerv'd to be, even by the Antients; tho, for want of a better, it has unhappily been perſiſted in to this preſent time.

'Twas indeed in many Caſes frequently us'd by the Antients, but now become ſo much in vogue, that 'tis order'd almoſt on all Occaſions, except

except in Cachectic Perſons, or thoſe grown Hydropical by impoveriſh'd Blood, Diſeaſes contracted by Hunger, Fatigue, *&c.*

Let the Obſtruction be where it will, tho at the Fingers end, opening a Vein muſt relieve it. I can't indeed wonder that the Antients did it, being in a manner Strangers to Anatomy, and knowing nothing of the Circulation of the Blood: but ſince, by the indefatigable Induſtry of the Moderns, that Part of Learning is arriv'd to ſuch Perfection, I admire there's not more notice taken of the Inconveniencies that attend Phlebotomy; but 'tis paſt over as an Operation to be attempted by any Perſon, at any Seaſon, regard being only had to the Strength of the Patient, touching of the Nerve, Tendon, or its Aponeuroſis.

But if by an Obſtruction, Apoplexies, or any Diſtemper incident to the Head is caus'd; to make a more copious Evacuation, and ſpeedy Derivation, the Diſcharge muſt be made by opening the Jugulars: which Operation falls ſo far ſhort of their

Intention,

Intention, that it proves far more diſmal in its Conſequences; by ſo much the more effectually confirming the Obſtruction, by how much the nearer the Ligatures approach the Part affected.

Experienc'd Surgeons indeed will uſe no Ligature round the Neck, for fear of Suffocation in Apoplexies and Squinanceys but only let a Stander-by compreſs the Jugular, on the contrary ſide, with his Thumb, and fix their own juſt below the Place where they deſign their Aperture. But too many uſe Ligatures, and either apply the middle of the Fillet behind the Neck, the two Ends being brought before and twiſted; or turn one End over one Clavicle, and under the contrary Axilla, and ſo the two Ends are brought before and faſtned: both which are very pernicious, particularly the latter, which by preſſing on the Axillary Vein, ſtops the refluent Blood; by which, beſides confirming the Obſtruction, as before mention'd, Syncopes, Palpitations, Tremors, and the like are cauſed: for whatever

ever thwarts or croſſes the circular Progreſs of the Blood, produces theſe Effects.

But even bleeding in the Arm, the Tedioufneſs of the Operation is ſuch, and the Advantage that can be expected from it ſo ſmall, I can by no means be reconcil'd to. For firſt the Ligature muſt be ſtrain'd, in order to cauſe the Veins to ſwell, for the more commodious introducing the Lancet; which perhaps after all requires the Surgeon's Frictions, to force the Blood to the intended Inciſion: and this is not ſufficient, but often there muſt be hot Cloaths, and the Arm plung'd in hot Water; and then when the Aperture is made, by the Miſapplication of the Bandage, the Skin relaxes, the Orifice cloſes, and obſtructs its Paſſage: and when the Impetuoſity of the Blood abates, the Ligature is again ſlacken'd, that as much Blood may paſs into that Part by the Arteries, as will ſuffice for the intended Evacuation. During which time, the Obſtruction is confirming; for the Blood in the Veins ſteers an eaſy Courſe from narrower

rower Paſſages to broader Channels, thro their ſoft Tunicles, quite different from thoſe of the Arteries; whoſe Coats being elaſtic, particularly in the large Trunks, give a Velocity to the Blood, which if intercepted, cauſes the Blood to be ſo turgid in the capillary Veſſels of the Brain, even to extravaſate, and obſtructs the Spirits in the *Senſorium Commune*, the firſt Courſe of all Nervous Diſtempers; as Palſies, Cramps, Convulſions, Apoplexies, Emaciations, and inſenſible Decays, without any viſible Cauſe, that it would even poſe Perſons of the beſt Judgment to account for it; as alſo that Chronical Diſtemper, the *Hydrocephalus*, or watry Humour in the Head, which proceeds from extravaſated Lymph, occaſion'd by the Compreſſion of the Lymphatics.

What has been ſaid will be ſufficient to convince any unprejudiced Perſon, of the Inconveniences that attend Phlebotomy. If we reflect on the firſt Riſe of this Operation, 'twill not much heighten our Eſteem of it. *Pliny*, in his Natural Hiſtory,

tells a whimſical Story of the *Hyppopotamus*, or Sea-Horſe; who, when he finds himſelf heavy or indiſpos'd, ſeeks out the ſharpeſt pointed Thorn, with which he pricks a certain Vein of the Leg; and after a Quantity of Blood is drawn, ſtops the Wound with Mud: a very poor Precedent, that we are oblig'd to have recourſe to for this Operation.

But all the propoſed Ends will be anſwer'd *by opening an Artery*. Tho I'm well aſſur'd this Hypotheſis will be exploded by the greateſt part of the Faculty, it being not only what is uncommon, but alſo their being unacquainted how the Operation is to be perform'd, and the hazard of attempting it, will occaſion the following Objections, to render this Method trifling and inconſiderable.

Some fancy with *Celſus*, that an Artery once cut, by reaſon of its Syſtole and Diaſtole, from the Solution of its Fibres, can't again conſolidate and grow together, but forms a Thrombus.

Others

Others have had Stupidity enough to affirm, that thoſe Veſſels muſt be paſt through with a Needle and Thread, in order to re-unite them.

Again, there are thoſe who will allow of it in ſome Caſes; yet own that they contract, retire within the Fleſh, are cicatrized there, and ſo ceaſe from their Office of conveying Blood to that Part.

There are alſo ſome, that after they have been prevail'd upon to acknowledge the Poſſibility of their Re-union; yet ſtill object againſt the Inconveniencies of Bandages, which muſt neceſſarily be continued for ſeveral Days.

But when theſe Objections have been anſwer'd by ocular Demonſtration, they'll undertake to prove, that the Blood in the Arteries, and that of the Veins, does not in the leaſt differ in their component Parts; and that both being continued Tubes, it matters not out of which the Evacuation is made. Whereas there is no greater difference between the Fluid contain'd in the Lympheducts and Nerves, than between that in

the Veins and Arteries: that of the Arteries being of a more lively, florid, ſcarlet Colour, more ſubtil and ſpiritous, and the Vehicle that conveys the Alimentary or Nutritious Particles, which in their progreſſive Motion, preſs upon thoſe Glands whoſe Pores are adapted to admit of ſuch Juices as ſerve either for Accretion, Nutrition, or Reparation: whereas the Venal being only the Refuſe of thoſe Secretions, returns to the Heart, that ſo by filling its Coronary Veſſels and Ventricles it may be enabled to perform its Motion of Contraction and Dilatation, which, if its Reflux be intercepted by Bandages, it muſt neceſſarily be depriv'd of, and conſequently ſuch Effects are produc'd as before mention'd. So that this Objection is as trifling and frivolous as the reſt.

Theſe being ſo eaſily anſwer'd, another unanſwerable Objection is ſtarted, *viz.* That that Branch, which we durſt attempt to draw Blood from, is ſo ſmall, as not to admit of a plentiful Diſcharge.

But

But the moſt powerful Argument to anſwer all theſe Objections, is Demonſtration. I've us'd this Method in all Caſes where diminiſhing the Quantity of Blood is requir'd, whether in Apoplexies, Quinancies, Inflammations of the Lungs, Pleuriſies, Aſthma's; in all ſorts of Fevers, whether intermitting, continual, or malignant, without the leaſt miſchievous Accident attending it. But this Precaution muſt be uſed, that it be ſuch an Artery as immediately paſſes over a Bone, which are none but thoſe of the Head; and of theſe the *Temporal Artery* is the Principal, it being the moſt conſiderable Branch of the Carotid, which paſſing over the *Os Temporale*, admits of a double Compreſs. This may be open'd with leſs Danger, and with far greater Succeſs than any Vein; and I've frequently ſeen it run with as continu'd a Stream, as from the Arm.

By this time there's no room to doubt but the chief Difficulties are remov'd; and becauſe ſo few are accuſtom'd to this Operation, I ſhall juſt mention how 'tis perform'd; which

which is thus. Preſs your Finger on the Veſſel, above the place where you deſign your Aperture, and your Thumb on the ſaid Veſſel beneath, to keep the Skin ſmooth, and the Veſſel from rolling; then introduce your Lancet, raiſing up its Point to cut thro the Veſſels and Teguments, but not by Punction, as too many do in opening the Veins; by which means you may make as plentiful a Diſcharge as you pleaſe, without being liable to the afore-mention'd Inconveniencies that attend Phlebotomy.

After which, you have nothing elſe to do than to place your Thumb on the Orifice, and preſs it againſt the *Os Temporale*; ſo that if a Thrombus ſhould ariſe, 'tis ſoon diſpers'd, and in a few Minutes the Lips of the Orifice will unite. This done, you may either uſe a Pledgit of Lint with a Plaiſter, or if you pleaſe, the Compreſs with the circular Bandage, which is ſufficient without the leaſt Occaſion of Styptics.

This

This Aperture gives an immediate Check to the impetuous Velocity of the aſcending Blood; which by the Syſtole or Contraction of the Heart is projected to the Head by the Carotids and Vertebral Arteries, and by means of their Semilunary Valves prevent its Return to the Heart by the ſame Veſſels; ſo that in an inſtant it relieves the Patient, without preventing the Blood, Lymph, and Nervous Fluid, from performing their circular Tour, which by Ligatures muſt neceſſarily be intercepted.

Suppoſe ſeveral Springs ſend out as many Rivulets, which after various Turnings and Windings unite and form a River, which is receiv'd in a Baſon; wherein an Engin is fix'd, which, with its repeated projectile Force, throws the Water into ſeveral Tubes, in order to be convey'd to and ſupply all Parts of a City: now ſhould there be an Obſtruction in the Pipes, the Engineer may as well expect to remove it by diverting and diminiſhing the Water in the Rivulets, by a different Current, as a Phyſician may expect to remove an Obſtruction

in the Arteries, by ordering bleeding out of the Veins.

But there is no occaſion to introduce Similies to prove what is ſo very obvious.

'Tis the part of a Phyſician to aſſiſt Nature, by obſerving nicely the various Steps ſhe takes to repulſe the Enemy. *Natura curat Morbos*, ſays *Celſus*. The Dogmatiſt, that can reaſon learnedly on a Diſeaſe, but has not throughly conſider'd the Nature of it, and the Method of Cure, falls far ſhort of a meer Empyric, who practiſes only by Experience without any Foundation of Learning; ſo that 'tis not the being a learned Philoſopher, an accurate Anatomiſt, that entitles a Man to be a great Phyſician. That ſucceſsful Practitioner, Dr. *Radcliff*, never pretended to any of theſe Qualifications, nay took a Pleaſure to diſown his Knowledg in them; but who in his time ſo happy to ſtrike at the Root of a Diſtemper!

The Father of Phyſic, *Hippocrates*, when the Art was in its Infancy, eſpecially that part of it, Anatomy,

tomy, how ignorant was he of ſome Parts of Learning, that the Moderns glory in, and value themſelves upon? as appears from the confus'd Account he gives, that the Veins take their Riſe from the Liver: and ſpeaking of an Artery, he means the *Aſpera Arteria*; and then calls the Ureters Veins, and makes a Jumble of Nerves, Veins, and Arteries. But then who ſo great and ſucceſsful a Practitioner ever before or ſince?

Tho I'm not unſenſible that ſeveral Authors have touch'd on this Subject, yet what firſt induc'd me to the Opinion of *Arteriotomy*, was, that I don't remember ever to have read or heard of Women liable to Apoplexies, unleſs from Poiſons, Opiates, or Miſmanagement of ſome foregoing Diſtemper. For however Authors differ in their ſeveral *Hypotheſes* laid down to account for the Periodical Purgations of Women, whether this menſtruous Blood offends in Quantity or Quality, it matters not to my preſent Purpoſe; but whenever this Effervescence is raiſed, whether Natural,

Periodical, or provok'd by *Emenagogues*, it occaſions an Aperture of the Mouths of the Vaginal Arteries, and not of the Veins.

The *Hæmorroides*, or Piles, by ſome vitious Ferment irritating the tender Fibres of the Arteries, by them is diſcharged incredible Quantities of Blood. *Borellus* relates a Story of a certain Tailor, who loſt Ten Pounds by thoſe Veſſels, and yet recover'd.

How many Inſtances have we had of profuſe *Hæmorrhagies* of the Noſe? *Bartholin* mentions one who bled forty eight Pound in three Days, without the Loſs of Life. 'Tis well known that bleeding at the Noſe removes Obſtructions and Pains of the Head, whether proceeding from an Ebullition or Redundancy of Blood. And whence is this Diſcharge but by an *Anaſtomoſis*, or Spontaneous disjoining of the Capillary Arteries, occaſion'd by a convulſive Contraction of the Coats of a larger Artery? which muſt neceſſarily give an extraordinary Diſtention to the next, till the Blood can be no longer contain'd,

contain'd, but burſts out with Impetuoſity, even to Pounds; whereas a few Ounces, diſcharg'd by the Veins, has thrown the Patient into Faintings, Swoonings, and occaſion'd even Death it ſelf.

Now ſince indulgent Nature is ſo clear in her Dictates, points out an exact Method how we may free her from the Inſults of the common Enemy, *Diſeaſes*; 'tis unreaſonable we ſhould not fall in with her Meaſures.

By this time I hope any unprejudic'd Reader will be reconcil'd to *Arteriotomy*, and not be byas'd by Cuſtom to prefer that of *Phlebotomy*.

Phlebotomy preceding, the next Intention is exhibiting *Emetics*; which from Obſervation I ſhall prove to be ſo far from relieving the Patient, that it proves very pernicious.

For before the Vomit is adminiſtred, 'tis eaſy to ſuppoſe to what a degree the Glands of the Brain are filtrated, and perhaps the Sanguiferous Veſſels and Lymphatics burſt. This

extravasated Blood and Lymph discharg'd into the *Sinus's* of the Brain, and there coagulated and lodg'd: what Relief can possibly be expected from an Emetick, which is diametrically opposite to their former Intention of bleeding out of the Jugulars? For in this there is some colour of Reason to expect the Removal of the Obstruction; from that there's no room to hope for any thing but a Confirmation of the Distemper; nor truly in any other Disease, unless when the principal Seat is in the Stomach and Intestines, to discharge the morbific Matter, collected in the *Primæ Viæ*. Then an Emetic is not altogether unseasonable; tho even then other Measures may be taken less hazardous, and equally advantageous. But in this Case Vomits are as contrary to true Practice, as this Operation to Nature; the Fibres of the Stomach being so dispos'd, as to discharge its Contents through the Intestines: but by these irritating Vomits the Diaphragm, Intercostals, and Muscles of the lower Belly are so stimulated,

that

that by means of their violent Contraction, they force 'em thro the Oesophagus: for what with the violent convulsive Motion of the abovesaid Muscles, together with the Quickness of the Organs of Respiration, the Blood is precipitately hurried and projected to the Brain with that Force as to increase the Extravasation. How then it is possible reasonably to expect Relief from it, I can't conjecture. An antient Physician, speaking of an Apoplexy and its Cure, lays down this as a Rule: *Vomitoria fugienda, ne suffocationis periculum augeatur, et caput repleatur.* Nay, in his Purgatives he would not allow the least Quantity of Antimony, it being also endued with a vomiting Faculty: *Antimonium non convenit, cum vomitum simul moveat*; such sort of irritating Medicines being sufficient of themselves to produce Apoplexies.

And I, for my part, verily believe, that were the Bills of Mortality nicely examin'd into, and the Causes of those Casualties strictly enquir'd after; they would be found more owing

to

to the irregular Adminiſtration of improper Medicines, than to any peccant Matter in the Fluids, or any external Cauſe whatever.

What I have ſaid I ſhall only confirm with two or three Obſervations, and that as conciſely as poſſible.

Obſ. 1.

There was one Mr. *Roach* of *Briſtol*, who for a long time had labour'd under an *Aſthma*, attended with a violent Cough till almoſt ſuffocated; but after he had expectorated this viſcid Phlegm, was reliev'd: but the Diſeaſe increaſing, and deſpairing of Relief, he apply'd himſelf to me, inform'd me he had been ſo afflicted for many Years, that at Spring and Fall he had very ſevere Fits of the Gout; ſo that what with one and t'other, he was render'd incapable of proſecuting any Buſineſs. I exhibited Medicines of a warm attenuating kind, to diſentangle and carry off the vitious Matter, promote Expectoration, fortify the Stomach and Lungs, which effectually compleated the Cure. After which he could endure

dure the Fatigue either of walking or riding, was able to diſpatch his Affairs with his uſual Alacrity and Pleaſure. But ſince my Removal from *Briſtol*, his old Indiſpoſition returning afreſh, he had immediate Recourſe to his former Chip-in-Pottage Doctor, that ſafe Phyſician that never did him any good nor hurt, till he preſcribed that innocent harmleſs Vomit, that extoll'd *Indian* Root, *Ipecacoanna*; which he had no ſooner taken with a Draught of *Carduus* Tea, but preſently he complain'd of a Dizzineſs, and that every thing appear'd to him to have a circular Motion: which he had no ſooner ſaid, but he dropt down dead.

Some may imagine that this Accident was not owing entirely to the Emetic, but a *Plethora*; and had bleeding preceded, in order to have emptied the Veſſels, the Patient might have been ſaved: which Objection, tho I could anſwer with ſeveral Inſtances, I ſhall only mention one.

Obſ.

Obſ. 2.

Mr. *Snow*, a Broker of about Seventy Years of Age, being on the *Exchange*, was taken with a violent Fit of an Apoplexy, and fell down as dead; but by means of Cordials, after ſome time began a little to recover; by which time a Surgeon came, and took away about Sixteen Ounces of Blood from the Arm. I (being accidentally introduc'd by a Friend, who deſir'd my Advice) prevented his taking away a greater Quantity, but order'd that he might be carry'd home in a Chair; which Motion contributed mightily to a free and uninterrupted Circulation, inſomuch that he began to have a regular Pulſe. I adviſed that this Motion might be continued, finding a natural Warmth all over his Body, which with adminiſtring comfortable Draughts, would be ſufficient to anſwer our end. But a certain Apothecary coming, whoſe Advice was more prevalent with the Patient's Friends, adminiſtred a Vomit under the pretence of a Cordial: this not im-

immediately operating, in leſs than half a quarter of an hour was about to repeat it; which he confidently affirm'd would anſwer his End, and to confirm his Aſſertion, aſſur'd his Friends he was that moment come from a Gentleman taken after the ſame manner, and reliev'd by the ſame Method; but they had only his own Word for it, to which I could give but very little Credit. This poor unhappy Gentleman however was loſt by this Treatment.

I could enumerate Inſtances of this kind from my own Obſervation, of the ill Effects of Vomits; whether Bleeding had preceded, or been omitted. I ſhall give one, to ſhew that 'tis ſafer to rely on Nature it ſelf, to obſerve its various Steps, and endeavour to aſſiſt her only with refreſhing Cardiac Draughts; than to have recourſe to Phyſicians unacquainted with the Nature of this Diſeaſe, as too many are; tho from Perſons of ſuch penetrating Judgment, ready Wit, and bright Parts, greater things might be expected.

Obſ. 3.

William Whittington Eſq; of *Stapleton* near *Briſtol*, now High Sheriff of the County of *Glouceſter*, near eighty Years of Age, returning home alone from the City on a gentle Pad, was ſeiz'd with an Apoplectic Fit, fell back on his Horſe, his Legs ſtiff and extended, and to all Appearance dead; but being overtaken by ſome returning from a neighbouring Market, who took care to convey him to an adjacent Alehouſe, where they pour'd Brandy down his Throat, as alſo a Glaſs or two of Canary: by which Method, together with repeated Frictions all over his Body, he came to himſelf, was ſent home in his own Chariot, where he no ſooner came, but jocoſely call'd for his Staff of Life, and Support of old Age, meaning a Bit of Bread and a Glaſs of Canary. The next Day he took a gentle Cordial purging Draught, and without the uſe of any other Medicines recover'd; only never miſt the returning Fit twice a year, which encreas'd in its Violence Spring and Fall,

Fall, till a violent Fever follow'd the laſt, which he not expecting to conquer, ſent for me: and having before obſerv'd what ſeem'd to be moſt advantageous, and by what Method Nature was moſt reliev'd, without cramming him with Medicines, I advis'd him to nothing but to drink old Canary as a *Ptiſan*, by which alone he was perfectly recover'd; and ever ſince has been freed from thoſe kind of Fits.

Not only *Phlebotomy*, unſeaſonable Uſe of *Emetics*, but *Cathartics* alſo, if not well adapted to the Diſeaſe, may prove very prejudicial to the Patient. Other Diſeaſes miſmanaged may and often do terminate in an Apoplexy.

Obſ. 4.

An Inhabitant of *Briſtol*, that kept a Public Houſe on the *Caſtle-Green*, labouring under a Dropſy in the *Abdomen*, accompany'd with an *Aſthma* and *Jaundice*, being rather the Effects than Cauſe of the Diſeaſe; employs a Limb of the Law, that is

dwindled to an insignificant Branch of Physic; who assumes the Title of *Doctor*, tho he is much better qualify'd for a *Jack-pudding*, having a Genius peculiarly adapted to Mimic, and attempts to ape that great Practitioner Dr. *Radcliff* in his Prognostics, assuring his Patients, that by such a time they need not despair of their being perfectly reliev'd, which generally happens according to his Predictions; for he seldom fails of curing 'em of all Distempers, having no less than *Æsculapius* for a Precedent, who thought it not worth while to attempt prolonging the Lives of those that were enfeebled, and exhausted, lest they should live to beget Children as infirm as themselves, and so be render'd unfit Members for any Society. He, without a long Demur, pronounces the poor Hydropical Patient to be in a fair way of Recovery, gives him great hopes to expect a Cure in a few days, prescribes your Gummy Resinous Cathartics, which render'd the *Crasis* of the Blood more unfit for assimilating its *Serum*, by weakning Digestion, and producing Crudities;

Crudities; which brought on a compleat Apoplexy, that in ſix hours time after the Doſe was adminiſtred, carry'd off the Patient. In the place of which, had he evacuated the *Serum* by proper Remedies, prevented its farther Encreaſe by fortifying and corroborating the Stomach, reſtor'd and ſtrengthen'd the *Craſis* of the Blood, diſlodg'd the Viſcous Matter that adher'd to the *Plicæ*, or Folds of the Stomach, by warm attenuating Stomachical Specifics; the poor unfortunate Man might have now been in perfect Health.

Others again mightily rely on the Uſe of *Clyſters*, and ſuch as are of a ſharp, acrid, irritating Nature, to relieve thoſe Affections of the Head, Epilepſys, Lethargys, Palſys, Apoplexys, and the like; *Revulſionis ergo*. But this Method of deriving Humours from one place to its oppoſite, is now laid aſide, as before hinted: for in this Caſe the Inteſtines themſelves are Paralytically affected, and will ſcarce retain a *Clyſter*, if at that time injected: if it does remain, it only affects

affects the Inteſtines and *Primæ Viæ*, and is not the leaſt ſerviceable in averting Vapours from the Head.

Cupping and *Scarifying* is wonderfully in vogue with ſome, for the above Reaſons, of *Revulſion* and *Derivation*: but the Attraction of the Cupping-Glaſs has ſo little Effect, the Number who uſe them ſo few, and thoſe ſo inconſiderable, 'tis ſcarce worth while to ſpend time to confute ſuch erroneous Methods.

The next thing that comes to be conſider'd, is *Bliſters*; which too many mightily rely on, without reflecting on the ill Effects they have in ſome Caſes, and on ſome Conſtitutions; eſpecially thoſe of a Scorbutic Habit of Body, in extreme hot Conſtitutions, when for the want of *Serum* the Blood boils. In old Perſons, whoſe Balſamic Particles of the Blood are for the moſt part exhauſted, and too great a Quantity of corroſive *Serum* is left; to ſuch the Application of *Bliſters* does more hurt than good: for by the too great Action

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of the Cauſtic Salts that enter the Pores, and inſinuate themſelves into the Maſs of Blood, the Parts are ſo ſtimulated, as to cauſe violent Stranguries, voiding of bloody Urine; forcing alſo Subſtances of Matter, reſembling Fat, ſo large as would be thought incredible, to paſs through ſo narrow a Paſſage as that of the *Urethra*. Now ſince the Inconvenience that neceſſarily attends ſuch Methods is ſo great, and the Advantage that may reaſonably be expected from 'em ſo ſmall; they are fitter for the Practice of *Empirics* and *Scaramouches*, than *regular Phyſicians*: But I would not tire the Reader's Patience with a long and tedious Diſcourſe, and ſhall therefore only add a few more Obſervations, and conclude.

Obſ. 5.

A *Corniſh* Man, of about Thirty Six Years of Age, who had been very much addicted to thoſe violent Exerciſes of Cudgelling, Wreſtling, Hurling, for which that County, during the time of their Revels,

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is very remarkable; quitting his Employ for the more immediate Service of his Queen and Country, goes for *Flanders*; but being unacquainted with the Fatigue of ſeveral Marches, and unaccuſtom'd to take up with ſuch ſlender Fare, was ſeiz'd with a ſlow lingring Fever, which terminated in a Deprivation of the Uſe of his Limbs. After which manner he continued in the Hoſpital during the whole Campaign; at the breaking up of which, he was committed to the Surgeon's Care of the reſpective Regiment, till the opening of the next Campaign; and then was again receiv'd into the Hoſpital, in a much worſe Condition than when he left it, being perfectly emaciated, having cruſty Ulcers on the Backs of his Hands, and on his Shin-Bones, reſembling Venereal Nodes; the Bones alſo carious, ſeveral Abſeſſes form'd on the Head, with fiery Botches or Carbuncles, occaſion'd by the ſharp Cauſtic Lixivious Salts, with which the Blood abounded. He fell under my Care, but all means proving ineffectual, he died in a few days. I indeed

indeed ſuſpected his Caſe at firſt to be Venereal; but being a Perſon bearing a good Character, and proteſting he had been at no time converſant with Women, I thought it would be requiſite to endeavour to diſcover from what Cauſe thoſe direful Effects aroſe. In order thereto, I firſt reſolv'd to examine the Brain, and had no ſooner made my Inciſion on the Scalp, but I perceiv'd the *Cranium* to be foul and carious; which, in taking it off, I found had reach'd not only the inner *Lamina*, but alſo both *Meninges*, and even the Cortical Subſtance of the Brain: in performing which, notwithſtanding there iſſued a vaſt Quantity of *Serum*, yet in the third Ventricle, by the *Glandula Pinealis*, was lodg'd near a Pint of Lymph, and that ſo very viſcous and ropy as to be deny'd the leaſt Paſſage. In the *Infundibulum* was alſo an incredible Quantity of viſcid *Serum*, much thicker than the firſt; and the *Glandula pituitaria* filtrated like a cancerated Gland. This Diſcovery contributed mightily to my Satisfaction; and 'twas very evi-

dent that the Train of this poor Fellow's Misfortunes proceeded not from any Venereal Cauſe, but from thoſe Falls and Bruiſes he had formerly receiv'd; which when Nature was indulged, the Spirits buoy'd up, the Fibres firm and elaſtic, each part could better perform its Function, and ſo prevent the enſuing Diſeaſe: but when reduced to mean Diet and ſcanty Allowance, expos'd to Heats and Colds, inſeparable Concomitants of a Military Life; the Spirits flag and become languid, the Fibres loſe their wonted Elaſticity, and become lax, the Blood loſes its Tone; in ſhort, the whole Animal Oeconomy is ſo diſorder'd, that the vigorous Attack of a Diſeaſe meets with a very feeble Repulſe. For by theſe ſevere Shocks the Lymphatics and ſanguiferous Veſſels being frequently broke, the extravaſated Blood and Lymph is diſcharg'd into the *Sinus's* of the Brain, where it coagulates and becomes ſo viſcous as not to be able to paſs thoſe narrow Canals, but lie congeſted there, and is not only the Source of dreadful

dreadful Symptoms, but the Cauſe of Death it ſelf.

Obſ. 6.

A certain Gentlewoman of *Ghent* in *Flanders* accompanying her Spouſe to *Batavia*, of which he was Major Commandant till his Deceaſe, in her Return from thence was taken very ill; for which Indiſpoſition the Surgeon of the Veſſel adviſed her to the Uſe of the *Cold Bath:* but whether owing to his Ignorance or her Neglect, ſhe omitted emerging her Head. She was no ſooner got out of the *Bath*, but immediately her Head and Face was ſo ſwoln, as to deprive her both of Sight, Speech, and the Uſe of all her Limbs. At her Arrival at *Amſterdam*, Conſultations were held by the beſt Phyſicians concerning her Caſe, with very good Succeſs as to the abating the Swelling of her Head, and Recovery of Speech; but as for retrieving the Uſe of her Limbs, ſhe found no manner of Benefit, but remain'd void of all Senſe and Motion. Thus deſpairing of Help, ſhe return'd to *Ghent*, and apply'd her ſelf to the

Phyſicians of the *French* Hoſpital, who were then in that Gariſon, but with as little Advantage as the former. In this Condition was ſhe for ſome Years confin'd to her Bed, and reduc'd to a meer Skeleton; the Bones of the *Carpus* and *Metacarpus*, thoſe of the *Tarſus* and *Metatarſus* being diſtorted to a Deformity; nay, the very *Phalanges* of the Fingers and Toes were diſlocated by the Contraction of the Tendons. She then had recourſe to the Town Phyſicians: but neither their Inunctions of penetrating Oils, camphorated Spirits; their Aromatics, or volatile Sudorifics, to correct and diſcharge this peccant Matter, that intercepted the nervous Fluid; nor their Decoctions of the Woods, Fomentations or *Hot Baths*, avail'd any thing: ſo ſhe entertain'd no longer Hopes of being reliev'd.

But after that Memorable Battle at *Ramillies*, on *May* 23. 1706. the Victory being obtain'd over the Duke of *Bavaria*, by that Victorious General, his *Grace the Duke of Marlborough*, which occaſion'd the ſpeedy Reduction of all the *Netherlands*, the

the *Britiſh Hoſpital* remov'd to *Ghent*; and I accidentally took Lodgings under the Roof of this miſerable Gentlewoman, who being inform'd I belong'd to that Hoſpital, was very importunate with me to uſe my utmoſt Endeavours to remove her Indiſpoſition.

Her Caſe being very uncommon, and the Succeſs precarious, I could not promiſe much to raiſe her Expectations; yet being unwilling to diſcourage her, I took my leave with an Aſſurance of conſidering her Caſe, and get the Opinion of other Phyſicians, whom I conſulted: but their concluding that 'twas a perfect *Atrophy*, diſſuaded me from attempting that which was ſo improbable of being accompliſh'd.

My laſt Obſervation ſuggeſted to me, that this Numbneſs and Deadneſs proceeded from the Obſtruction of the nervous Fluid, occaſion'd by the viſcous glutinous Matter lodg'd in the *Sinus's* of the Brain; which, if it could be diluted by the Power of Medicine, ſo as to be carry'd off by its proper Veſſels, I then thought I might

might expect Succeſs: ſo communicating my Thoughts of her Caſe, and the Method I deſign'd to proſecute for the Cure, to the ingenious Dr. *Laurence*, then *Phyſician General to her Majeſty's Forces in* Flanders, he approv'd of my Method, as the moſt probable to recover my Patient, and eſtabliſh my Character.

This encourag'd me to undertake the Cure. What ſluſh'd me more with Hopes of Succeſs, was, that in a ſhort time her *Menſtrua* flow'd; which before, during the whole time of her Illneſs, were totally ſuppreſs'd: after which, in three Weeks time, ſhe was capable (with the Aſſiſtance of another's Arm) to walk to Church, and by degrees acquir'd her former Health and Strength, to the great Surprize of all that knew her deplorable Caſe. In a ſhort time after ſhe was marry'd, and deliver'd of a ſtrong and healthy Child.

This confirm'd me in the Opinion, that let a Chronical Caſe be ne'er ſo intricate, 'tis in the power of Medicines (if rightly apply'd) to remove it, ſuppoſing there's not too great

great a *Petrefaction*, or Loſs of Subſtance in the Parts affected: For the Truth of which, I could produce ſeveral Inſtances, were it not a Digreſſion from my preſent Deſign.

Obſ. 7.

A robuſt young Fellow, at the Siege of *Bruſſels*, *Anno Dom.* 1706. receiving a Shot thro the *Metatarſus*; after the Wound was well digeſted, Suppuration promoted, and he in a fair way of Recovery, only complaining mightily for want of Sleep, the Phyſician, in his Tour of Viſits, order'd him a gentle *Hypnotic* Draught: but the Apothecary's Man, in diſtributing the Medicines, gave him alſo to the Quantity of ſeven Grains of *Laudanum* (Miſtakes of which kind in the *Britiſh* Hoſpital are ſeldom or ever known) the next Morning, to my Surprize, I found him dead. The Nurſe inform'd me what Pills he had taken, how jocoſe, pleaſant, and merrily diſpos'd he was, that he ſung very cheerfully, and a ſhort while after dozed away.

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The next day, in opening his Head to see what Discovery I could make, I no sooner reach'd the *Meninges*, but I found some of the Vessels distended to a prodigious degree, others burst, from whence issued an incredible Quantity of Blood; and from the *Sinus's* came (as near as I could judg) to the Quantity of three Quarts that was extravasated.

Here's an Instance of an *Apoplexy* from *Laudanum*, which convinces me that its *Narcotic* or *Hypnotic* Faculty proceeded neither from an occult Quality, or intense Coldness, either by coagulating or environing the Particles of Blood or Spirits, and so preventing their Motion: for since by a Chymical *Analysis* we find it gives a copious Quantity of fetid Oil and Volatile Spirit, it plainly confutes that Assertion of its being cold; but on the contrary, it dissolves the Texture of the Blood, renders the Humours more fluid, hurries the Spirits into disorderly Motions, and the Heart, by its repeated Systole, projects the Blood with too great a Velocity to the Brain.

Indeed

Indeed when the *Opium* begins first of all to insinuate it self, it rarifies the Arterial Blood: this being rarified, the Spirits then, not so much fetter'd with bloody Particles, are in a greater quantity, and with more ease, secern'd by the Glands of the Brain, and convey'd in a greater *Copia* by the Nerves thro all Parts of the Body; which produces that Passion of the Mind, *Joy*: but when by this Rarefaction the Arteries are so distended, as to compress the Nerves, and retard the Circulation of their Fluid, *Comatose* Distempers must there necessarily be produc'd. Hence it is, that administring *Opium* in the beginning of Fevers, the Small-Pox, and the like, where the Blood is already in too great a Ferment, instead of answering the Intention of composing the Patient, throws him into *Deliriums*, and even *Madness* it self, hurries him headlong and distracted out of the World.

Obſ. 8.

Mr. *Kilbraith*, a Merchant of *Briſtol*, about Forty Five Years of Age, labouring for many Years under a *Hypocondriac Melancholy*, continu'd under the Phyſicians hands for a long time; but was ſo far from reaping the leaſt Benefit from their Preſcriptions, that he daily declin'd, and loſt his Appetite; nay, the very Sight and Smell of Meats were ſo offenſive as to create a *Nauſea*, till at length he had contracted a Complication of Diſeaſes: then he committed himſelf to my Care, who in a ſhort time had the good Fortune to be the Inſtrument of his Recovery.

Some time after having an Affair at the *Bath*, and there meeting with a Gentleman of his Acquaintance, he was prevail'd upon to bathe himſelf; but what with ſweating, the Vitriolic, Sulphureous, or Bituminous *Effluvia* of the Waters, he became faint, heavy, and render'd almoſt Lethargic: however relying too much on the Strength of Nature, he neglected the Uſe of Means, till one Night

Night being taken with a Contraction of the Nerves, and ſoon after ſeiz'd with a few Convulſive Paroxyſms; I was ſent for the Morning following, and adviſ'd him to air and exerciſe himſelf with gentle Riding: he no ſooner attempted to riſe, and plac'd his Feet on the cold Floor, but was immediately ſeiz'd with a violent Fit of an Apoplexy, and in a moment became cold, ſtiff, and to all Appearance lifeleſs. At this ſurprizing Accident, the whole Family ran out to rally ſome of the Neighbourhood to their Aſſiſtance, left me alone, where I accidentally found a ſmall Bottle of Spirits of Harts-horn, which I pour'd down his Throat; and at their Return I deſir'd he might have a Friction all over his Body: which prov'd ſo ſucceſsful, that I ſoon perceiv'd a Pulſation and Reſpiration. I then took Sixteen Ounces of Blood from the Temporal Artery, and in leſs time than ever I obſerv'd from the Arm; after which, I preſcrib'd what I thought proper for his Caſe. Other Phyſicians who were alſo ſent

for, came, and to my Face approv'd of my Method of treating him, but after my Departure they ridicul'd it as mischievous and hurtful, saying 'twas the only way to draw the Distemper to, and confirm it in the Head. Whether *Ignorance* or *Malice* had the Ascendant, or whether equal Parts of both contributed to furnish their *Upper Rooms*, it matters not: but my Affairs obliging me to go a few Miles from thence, I desir'd the Surgeon, if he was threatned with a returning Fit, to introduce his Lancet into the same Orifice, and take such a Quantity as might be requisite; but at the Attack of the next Fit, these judicious Gentlemen prevented the Surgeon, and dissuaded the Friends, by amusing them with the dangerous Consequence that must necessarily accrue, till the Blood flew impetuously out of the Mouth and Nose; and then, when 'twas too late, they consented. However, after this second Discharge he immediately recover'd his Sense and Speech. At my Return, his Friends inform'd me what had happen'd, and

that

that 'twas owing to thoſe Phyſicians, that they had not ſtrictly obſerv'd my Method; at which being about to leave him, I was prevail'd upon, by his importuning me ſo earneſtly, to tarry. I was entirely of the Opinion, that the Veſſels of the Brain were burſt; but however I deſir'd a Conſultation with Dr. *Bave* of *Bath*, and acquainted him with my Proceedings, which he approv'd of, and gave him my Opinion of the Deſperateneſs of his Caſe, which he alſo fear'd. But the other Phyſicians, tho their Companies and Opinions were deſir'd, yet thought fit, as they had ſneak'd off, to abſcond, who being too conſcious to themſelves of the irreparable Prejudice they had already done; giving only this ſhuffling, triſling Excuſe, That truly Dr. *Bave* was ſo ſingular as to conſult with none but ſuch as had been educated at *Oxford*; whereas that *ingenious*, as well as *ingenuous* Gentleman, who is a Credit to the Univerſity where educated, an Advantage to the Town where he reſides, and to ſuch that have Recourſe there for

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the Benefit of the Waters, regards the Qualifications of a Phyſician more than the Place where qualify'd. After ſome Medicines preſcrib'd, the Doctor returns without entertaining the leaſt Hopes of his Recovery; but the Patient reſting well that Night, his former Phyſicians concluded then he was in a fair way of doing well. I took liberty to inform 'em how great Strangers they were to his preſent Caſe; and that when they were in the greateſt Expectations of his being out of danger, that then they would have moſt reaſon to fear his being ſnatch'd away: which happen'd accordingly; for the very enſuing Night, whilſt jocoſe and merry with his Friends, he was ſeiz'd of a ſudden, and had juſt time allow'd him to bequeath his Soul to God that gave it, and ſo expir'd, ſnorting and diſcharging a vaſt Quantity of Livid Blood from his Noſtrils.

This to me is an evident Proof that this Gentleman was entirely loſt by this Neglect, the Diſeaſe being too violent, and too ſudden to

be

be conquer'd by internal Medicines; whereas had the Artery been open'd, as I order'd, it might have prevented the returning Fit.

Obſ. 9.

Mr. *Jeffrey Pinnel*, a very conſiderable Man of the City of *Briſtol*, returning from Morning-Service, and reflecting on the manifold Mercies bounteous Heaven had beſtow'd on him, particularly acknowledged the large Share of that ineſtimable Jewel, *Health*, which from his Infancy he had enjoy'd without the leaſt Interval of Sickneſs; and that notwithſtanding he was ſo much advanc'd in Years, he could diſcern no ſenſible Alteration as to his good Habit of Body: but in the mean time, inclining his Head with a Deſign to buckle his Shoe, he fell down as dead on the Floor; which (being a Stone Pavement) made a conſiderable Contuſion on his Forehead. He was immediately lifted up, and what with Frictions and Cardiac Draughts, was recruited to that degree,

gree, that in the ſpace of three Hours he became very ſenſible; and amongſt ſeveral Phyſicians that were mention'd to him, he was pleas'd to ſend for me, inform'd me of his manner of being ſeiz'd, that he was then very Coſtive, and had a Suppreſſion of Urine; but the Pulſe being not very irregular, I defer'd opening the Artery: ſo at that time I preſcrib'd only *Laxatives* and *Diuretics*, and took my leave, deſiring him to acquaint me at the firſt Appearance of the returning Fit; which happen'd the following Morning at Four a Clock: at which time the Fit was ſo exceeding ſevere, that he was almoſt ſuffocated, and his Face diſcolour'd like one ſtrangled: the Artery being then turgid and quick (as it always is in thoſe Caſes) I immediately took away about Sixteen Ounces, which I had no ſooner done, but he ask'd me what I was doing. I order'd him to be rais'd out of his Bed (being there too much confin'd) and convey'd into a more airy Room; which occaſion'd him to make Water very plen-

plentifully: But after a ſtrict Enquiry, I found that the Concuſſion given the Brain, and the Symptoms attending it were ſuch, that the Veſſels muſt neceſſarily be broke, and that there was but ſmall Hope left to expect his Recovery; which I freely told his Friends, they being very preſſing with me to give my real Sentiments, and deſirous of a Conſultation, which for their Satisfaction I approv'd of. So they ſent for Dr. —— —— at Four in the Morning, who, notwithſtanding he had given his Word of Honour to be immediately there; yet, after his uſual way, kept 'em in expectation till Eleven, at which time aſſuming his uſual haughty Air (to inſinuate himſelf into the Opinion of the Vulgar) he enters; but being inform'd who was above, in order for a Conſultation, this brazen Oracle turns on his heel, and pronounces theſe Words, *With this I conſult, and none elſe*, pointing to his Breaſt, the *Thorax* being equally as well furniſh'd with Brain, as the *Cranium*. But tho he was mightily reflected on for this

imperious Air, 'tis every Perſon's Duty to judg charitably, and put the moſt favourable Conſtruction that 'twill bear: I for my part would impute it to an innate Modeſty, being conſcious of his Ignorance in that Caſe; and that offering his Opinion, would be but expoſing himſelf without the leaſt Service accruing to the Patient: *Galen* and *Hippocrates* ſuiting no more his Genius, than *Cook* or *Littleton*. But not to harp too long on ſuch an untunable String, I'll wave this, heartily wiſhing (for the Benefit of thoſe unfortunate diſtemper'd Perſons that fall under his Care) that for the future he may have better Succeſs, than from his Knowledg in the Faculty of Phyſic can reaſonably be expected.

I continu'd in the Uſe of proper Means, but for the Reaſons before mention'd could not expect his Recovery; for tho to appearance he was much better, yet the next day about Eleven in the Forenoon, he fell into a cold clammy Sweat, and for the Space of almoſt an Hour ſhorted excef-

exceſſively, foam'd at the Mouth, and expir'd.

Some perhaps may ſay this might have as well been omitted as inſerted, the Patient dying; but this may ſerve to confirm my Aſſertion, that *Arteriotomy* is ſo much preferable to *Phlebotomy*, there being no Parallel Inſtance, that ever the latter had ſo ſpeedy an Effect to recal the Senſes.

The two following Obſervations, tho I formerly publiſh'd them in a *Latin* Diſſertation on this Subject, which is annex'd to this Treatiſe; yet for the Benefit of thoſe who are not ſo well acquainted with that Language, being ſo remarkable, I could not omit giving them a place here in the *Engliſh* Tongue.

Obſ. 10.

A certain Perſon, of about Forty Years of Age, who had lived luxuriouſly in his Youth, being reduc'd to Poverty, and from a thriving Tradeſman become a private Sentinel, went to bed in perfect Health, but the next Morning was found dead. I reſolv'd to open and exa-

mine his Head, and had no ſooner ſawn thro the *Cranium*, and reach'd the *Meninges*, but the Blood ſprung out from thoſe torn Veſſels with that Violence, as if an Amputation had been perform'd on the Leg or Arm of a living Perſon; which had it been timely diſcharg'd, by opening the *Artery*, his Life might have been preſerv'd.

Obſ. 11.

A young Fellow about Thirty, who had been ſickly for a conſiderable time; but when on the Recovery, I ask'd him, *how he did?* he told me, *he was tolerably well:* but in a quarter of an hours time News was brought me that he was dead. I immediately went to him, diſcover'd a ſmall Reſpiration, and could juſt perceive a Pulſation in the *Temporal Arteries*, which I open'd on each ſide; and after having bled very freely, he preſently began to diſcourſe with me: two hours after I took more Blood from the ſame Oriſices, and a third time a conſiderable Quantity: by which means, with

with the uſe of warm comfortable Medicines, he perfectly recover'd.

Thus during the time of my being in *Flanders*, as there were many Caſes of this nature offer'd, ſo I never neglected embracing all Opportunities by them, which more and more confirm'd me in the Opinion of *Arteriotomy*.

Obſ. 12.

I ſhall only add one Inſtance more of the Miſmanagement of Diſeaſes, and the irregular Adminiſtration of Medicines, and conclude. 'Twas on the famous *William Penn* Eſq; who being of a *Plethoric* Habit of Body, and *Lethargic*, was one day ſeiz'd with Convulſions at his Table, and falter'd in his Speech: immediately their Family Phyſician was ſent for, who took the uſual Method of treating him, till at length it terminated in an *Intermitting Fever*, which was ſo ill manag'd, that 'twas ſix Weeks before he could be removed to his Country Houſe. Being at *Briſtol* ſix Months after, he was ſeiz'd with another

nother Fit of the ſame kind, but much more ſevere: a Learned Phyſician was then employ'd, who, ſcorning to jog on in the old beaten *Lane*, Pack-horſe like, was more pompous in his Preſcriptions; as appear'd by ordering his *Antilethargic* or famous *Cephalic* Powder, which by virtue of an occult Quality, (could it but have inſinuated it ſelf into every Crevice of the *Cranium*) would have work'd Wonders: but theſe *Circumforaneous* Scouts wanting the *Parole*, could not paſs, the Ports of the *Os Crebriforme* being ſo well guarded with *Nerves*, *Veins*, *Arteries*, and ſo cloſely lin'd with *Membranes*; ſo that this *Specific* Powder not anſwering Expectation, this worthy Gentleman left him, who after ſome moderate days Journeys arriv'd at his Country Seat at *Ruſcomb* near *Reading*, where he was ſeiz'd with a third Fit. Their Phyſician was then ſent for from *London*, who proſecuted his former Method, only with this difference, that he order'd Cupping, Scarifying; and then applying the ſtrongeſt *Epiſpaſtics*, this barbarous

barbarous Treatment caus'd dismal Stranguries; and the little Urine he made was with great Pain and much Difficulty, and of a bloody Tincture, intermix'd with coagulated Matter, resembling Lumps of Fat, so large, that 'twould be thought incredible to pass the *Urethra*. By this Severity (tho entirely owing to a good Constitution) he was not kill'd, yet it confirm'd a *Hydrocephalus* or Dropsy in his Head, which caus'd a sensible Decay thro all Parts of his Body, depriv'd him of his Speech, and the use of his Senses: and in this despouding State the Doctor left him.

All which Misfortunes might have been prevented by bleeding in the *Artery*, at the first Appearance of the Disease, and falling in with my Measures before mention'd.

I was then sent for, and succeeded so well, that in a few days he was apparently better; so I left him to the Care of his Apothecary, and in about ten days time paying him a second Visit, I found him quite another Man: he had reassum'd his wonted

wonted Briskneſs and Alacrity; and thus continu'd for ſome Months in a very good State of Health, till this unhappy Accident: having two Fontinels betwixt the *Scapula's*, on one of which a Protuberance roſe like a Boil, which threw him into a violent Fever; this Tumor encreas'd to a prodigious Size, extending it ſelf from the lower Angle of the *Scapula* all over the *Clavicle*. My being ſent for to *Briſtol*, to viſit an antient Lady (who had formerly been my Patient and beſt *Benefactrix*) oblig'd him to make uſe of the former Phyſician, and a *Metropolitan* Surgeon: but a Friend of Mr. *Penn* being very importunate with me, I waited on him with all Expedition, found they had apply'd *Cataplaſms*, in order to bring it to Suppuration, and had attempted to lay the *Abſceſs* open, but thro Fear had only ſcratch'd the Teguments. I then took the Probe, and introduc'd it eight or nine Inches, and made a deep Inciſion, from whence a conſiderable Quantity of *Pus* diſcharg'd it ſelf. Then I order'd a Digeſtive to deſtroy whatever *Fungus* might remain;

main; by which means he was immediately freed from the Fever, without the leaſt Occaſion of being cramb'd with *febrifuge* Draughts, Powders, and *Bolus's* that lay ſo plentifully prepar'd for him; ſo I left him to the Care of a Surgeon in *Reading*, an ingenious Man, who compleated the Cure effectually: and now he enjoys as large a Meaſure of Health as ever.

This Operation of *Arteriotomy*, that the Generality are ſo timerous and cautious of attempting, I've not only perform'd and order'd for Adults, but even on Infants themſelves. One particularly who fell under my Care, was the Child of a diſtemper'd Parent, who as ſoon as born was attended with Convulſions, and at ſix Weeks old was ſeiz'd with one ſo violent, that none had the leaſt room to hope for Life: but at the taking away a ſmall Quantity of Blood from the *Artery*, the Child was in an inſtant reliev'd, look'd chearful, pleaſant, and immediately took the Breaſt, which for ſome time before the Fit

he had refus'd, and ſo with the Uſe of proper Medicines perfectly recover'd.

This Treatiſe I don't doubt but will meet with ſome who will approve of it, as well as other prejudic'd Perſons that will be as ready to contemn and condemn it. But what I've writ was entirely owing to a Senſe of my Duty to my Fellow-Creatures, without either conſulting the Applauſe of the former, or valuing in the leaſt the malicious Cenſures of the latter.

——Si quid noviſti rectius iſtis, Candidus imperti; ſi non, his utere mecum.

FINIS.

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APPENDIX.

MY Bookseller having assur'd me, that a Book without an Appendix is like a Play without an Epilogue, I immediately addrest'd my self to write one; but the Difficulty was, to fix on the Argument, among so many as offer'd themselves to my Thoughts. At first I resolv'd to demonstrate that the Animalcula did not enter the Ovum, till they had impregnated one of the Ova in the Ovaria; and when there maturated, fall from thence into the Tubæ Fallopianæ, and lastly into the Womb. Then I thought I would explain (as the Preface deserves) the use of Oils, Syrups and Diuretics in Diseases of the Stone, and confirm my Opinion by undoubted Observations, shewing that such

APPENDIX.

MY Bookſeller having aſſur'd me, that a Book without an Appendix is like a Play without an Epilogue, I immediately addreſs'd my ſelf to write one; but the Difficulty was, to fix on the Argument, among ſo many as offer'd themſelves to my Thoughts. At firſt I reſolv'd to demonſtrate that the *Animalcula* did not enter the *Uterus* till they had impregnated one of the *Ova* in the *Ovaria*; and when there maturated, fall from thence into the *Tubæ Fallopianæ*, and laſtly into the *Womb*. Then I thought I would expoſe (as the Practice deſerves) the uſe of Oils, Syrups and Diuretics in Diſtempers of the Stone, and confirm my Opinion by undoubted Obſervations, ſhowing that

ſuch Applications generate the Stone, but never diſſolve or carry it off; and inſtead of Syrups, Oleaginous and Tartarous Liquids, to recommend the Uſe of Malt Liquors: and at the ſame time to ſhew that Gravel is not produc'd from any Deficiency in the Kidneys, but a Diſorder in the Bowels ariſing from Indigeſtion. At another time, I thought it would be no unuſeful thing to the Town, to demonſtrate that the Conſumptions, which we frequently meet with, ariſe not from any Tendency in Nature, but from the miſchievous Effects of improper and ill-apply'd Medicines in venereal Caſes.

While I was thus in ſuſpence, a Book caſually fell into my hands, of *Obſervations on Bezoar-Stones, with a Vindication of Sugars*, &c. in which I ſaw there was copious Matter to remark upon: but finding in it a Letter from Dr. *Cooke* of *Briſtol*, which extols this new Chalk Medicine above all others, I ſhall confine my ſelf to that part of the Book, and ſhow the World, by a few Obſervations,

vations, how little this Medicine deſerves the Praiſes given it.

Obſ. 1.

Mrs. *Paget*, the Wife of a noted Man in *Briſtol*, had for many Years been afflicted with the Cholick and Stone, but ſmall ones, and at ſome Seaſons of the Year more violent than others. Under this Misfortune ſhe apply'd to Dr. *Cook*, and his Underlings, who in vain us'd their celebrated Medicine, with their Laudanum Doſes, till ſhe was brought upon a Rack, and continu'd ſo for ſix or ſeven Months. I being ſent for (and being appriz'd how ſhe had been us'd) gave her ſome things of a warm attenuating Nature, by the Help of which ſhe diſcharg'd vaſt Quantities of a hard compact Subſtance, that was generated in her Stomach, with much Choler and Bile. Afterwards ſhe had an Evacuation downwards of great Numbers of Stones that were hardned in the Bowels, occaſion'd by this Chalk mixing it ſelf with the Flame in the Stomach; by which means they

were lapify'd by the Heat of the Liver, as Chalk will be before the Fire when mix'd with Water. Upon the ſecond Application, many more came away, ſome ſmaller, and ſome greater. The third time ſhe diſcharg'd one as large as a big Walnut, which I have now by me, and which ſhows where it was faſtned to the *Ductus Bilearius*, and the Furrows made by the Periſtaltic Motion of the Guts; and by pricking of it you bring out the very Chalk, as appears from mixing it with Water, that gives a Colour like other Chalk. From that moment ſhe was reliev'd from all Complaints; and falling aſleep for ſome hours, ſhe wak'd perfectly refreſh'd. I us'd ſome things which I thought proper to recover the Tone of her Stomach, *&c.* She now enjoys a good State of Health, and has continu'd well ever ſince.

Obſ. 2.

Mr. *Cooper*, Under-Sheriff of *Briſtol*, taking a Cold, and thereupon falling into Vomiting, with Pains in his

his Bowels, ſent for Dr. *Cook*, who order'd him the above-mention'd never-failing Medicine in Powder, with a compoſing Draught; which was ſo far from relieving the Patient, that he awak'd after two hours Sleep with great Oppreſſions and continual Reaching. And when upon a Repetition of the Medicine, he grew worſe, I was call'd; when I came, and found him in cold Sweats and continual Vomitings, I look'd to ſee what had been given him, and found half a dozen Papers of this Medicine, and a Vial of cooling Julep, with the Powder at the bottom. His Caſe being paſt remedy, I took my leave of him, and he dy'd the next Morning.

The following Obſervation will ſhow how much the Doctor himſelf depends on the Infallibility of his ineſtimable Medicine, as he calls it.

Obſ. 3.

Mrs. *Hannah Alton*, Daughter to the Alderman of that Name in *Briſtol*, had a Spring-Ague, of which I cur'd her; but by eating unripe Fruit,

Fruit, and taking Cold, ſhe fell into an intermitting Fever with a Cough. In which Caſe ſome officious Friends (as ſuch are never wanting) prevail'd with her to put her ſelf into the hands of Dr. *Cook*, and ſome of his Underſtrappers, well enough known in the City; who giving her *(ſecundum Conſuetudinem*, but not *ſecundum Artem)* Chalk, Milk, and *Laudanum* Draughts, the Diſtemper gained Strength (as how could it do otherwiſe) and the abus'd Patient threw up great Quantities of Chalk and curdled Milk together; the Cauſe inſtead of the Cure of her Diſeaſe. Theſe Symptoms puzzled the poor Doctor, and he had no other way to ſave his own Credit, but by recommending her to Dr. *Slare*, then at the *Bath*, whom he highly extoll'd on this Occaſion. Dr. *Slare* continues in the former Method, only adds *Bath-Waters* to the Plaiſtring; but the Compactneſs of the Subſtance, before form'd in the Stomach, being too firm for the Waters to diſentangle, in order to expectorate, they were forc'd down thro the

the *Pyloris*, by the Weight of the Waters, which relax'd that Orifice of the Stomach to ſuch a degree, that it could no more contract it ſelf: add to this, that the continual Defluxion of that ſharp corroſive Matter that had ſo long been pent in among the Folds of the Stomach, inflam'd both it and the Guts ſo greatly, that ſhe fell into continual Purgings till ſhe expir'd. The Doctors had now no way left to excuſe themſelves, but by charging all upon the *Bath-Waters*, which, God knows, were very innocent of this poor Lady's Death. But the nobleſt Medicines are hurtful when ill apply'd, and the greateſt Bleſſings are fatal when they paſs thro unskilful Hands.

Obſ. 4.

Alderman *Stephens* his Lady of *Briſtol*, having been in an ill State of Health for many Years, and us'd divers Phyſicians, but eſpecially Dr. *Cooke*, when ſhe found her ſelf growing worſe, ſent for me. When I came, I found her reaching, and very much convuls'd; what ſhe brought

brought up, was hard Subſtances, not properly Pleghm, but ſomewhat wrapt in Pleghm. Her Vomiting had follow'd her for ſome Years paſt, and would continue with very little Intermiſſion for three Weeks at a time. Upon Enquiry what ſhe had principally took, I found it was the Pouders and Compoſing Draught. Hereupon I preſcrib'd her ſome proper things to diſintangle the preternatural Subſtances generated in the Stomach; which had their Effect: the Convulſions ſoon abated, and after voiding a number of Worms, and particularly one of half a Yard long, and as ſharp at both ends as a Needle, the Convulſion and the Stone both left her. By proper Preſcriptions afterwards, I cur'd her of one of the moſt complicated Diſtempers that I have ever met with in my Practice.

Obſ. 5.

Mr. *Prankard*'s Wife of *Briſtol*, being attended with Cholick Pains, was diſciplin'd by Dr. *Cooke* in the old manner, with Chalk Medicines and

and composing Draughts. When I came to her from the Country (where I then was) and found the Course she was in, it being the Evening, I prescrib'd nothing; but coming the next Morning, found her dead. Upon Discourse with her Mother, I perceiv'd the Doctor had been there again after me, and repeated his Medicine, which in a few Hours threw her into such Convulsions as ended in Death.

Obs. 6.

Mr. *Davis* of *Bristol*'s Wife being ill of a Complication of Distempers, had at length, by the Care of Dr. *Cook*'s Creatures, a fix'd Pain in her Back, in so much that if she slip'd her Foot by Accident against any thing, she would fall down as dead with the Agony of the Pain. I being sent for, took the same Method which I us'd with Mrs. *Paget*; that is, I disentangled a vast many little Stones that had petrify'd in her Bowels, and upon the *Ductus Bilearius*: which was no sooner effected, than she re-

cover'd and did well, and was afterwards deliver'd of a brave Boy, tho she never had a Child before.

By this Observation it appears how easily the Misapplication of Medicines destroy the Constitution, and the chief Faculties of Procreation; from whence I am of Opinion, that there is neither Man nor Woman, but who is qualify'd to procreate, or might be made so: Of which I could produce Instances more than a few, if it were proper.

Obs. 7.

Captain *Scot*'s Wife of *Bristol*, being an infirm Woman for many Years, and being treated in the same manner as the Persons before-mention'd, was at length thrown into a Jaundice and Scurvy, with a Deprivation of her Limbs, and a continual Strangury; in which deplorable State she continu'd for seven Years, and then fell into a Dropsy all over her Body. It was then I was call'd, and by taking Methods sutable to the Dictates of Nature, as I have always done, and by the

Grace

Grace of God ever ſhall, ſhe was ſo wonderfully reliev'd, as to be able to walk a Mile to her Dinner, who could not before move out of her Chamber. I follow'd theſe happy Beginnings with ſuch Preſcriptions as brought her to a perfect State of Health; ſo that ſhe has been ſeveral times ſince at *London*. Upon the whole matter I would obſerve, that the Fault lies not in the Medicines ſo much as in the unskilful Applications of them; and particularly I affirm, that I have made uſe of the *Bezoar* and *Gaſcoin Powder* with admirable Succeſs, and have found it to be the beſt of Cordials. Until therefore Dr. *Share* gives a few Inſtances of the pernicious Effects of the *Bezoar Stone* and *Gaſcoin Powder*, for the many I have produc'd of his admir'd Chalk, and many more that I can; I hope he will allow me (at leaſt I ſhall allow my ſelf) to prefer the former.

I have now only one Obſervation more, to ſhew how different Effects ariſe from the ſame Medicine at different Times.

Obſ. 8.

Captain *James Grant*, of Brigadier *Grant*'s Regiment, had a Fever and Ague after the Battle of *Mons* to a violent degree, and receiv'd no Benefit from the Bark; but had his Ague for ſix Hours in twelve: at length being brought in a Litter to *Bruſſels*, he fell under my Care. I gave him ſome things proper to diſentangle and carry off the Load of Matter which oppreſs'd his Stomach, and then waited for the Return of his Fit, which, as I expected, was more moderate than before. After this, I preſcrib'd the Bark, and told him, with ſome Aſſurance, that his Fit ſhould return no more; which, tho he did not in the leaſt believe, yet he found it to be true. Thus it is plain, that it is of no conſequence that a Medicine be a good one, unleſs it is apply'd in a proper Caſe, in a due Manner, and when the Patient is fitly prepar'd and diſpos'd to receive it. If the Inſtrument of Muſick be never ſo well in tune, yet there will be no Harmony

mony when the Strings are touch'd by an ignorant Hand. When ſome Animals play upon Organs, there muſt needs be hideous Muſick. And to be ſincere, I am very much afraid that this is honeſt Dr. *Slare*'s Caſe; of whom and of my Readers I take leave for the preſent, having firſt preſented the Publick with (the only thing valuable in his Book) his Recommendation of Malt Drink, and Dr. *Cook*'s Letter, which ſo highly applauds this miraculous Medicine.

THE

THE Conſideration of Graſs for Beaſts, leads me to Corn; namely, the Staff of Life for human Kind; of the four Grains, Wheat, Rye, Barly, Oats; of each of theſe Bread may be made very wholeſom and good. It is true, if you chew and eat any of theſe, they do not give ſo ſignal a Sweet to our Taſte, as what is really contain'd in them, and will ſoon be made to exert that Sweetneſs. For Example, if you do but wet any of theſe Corns in common Water, you will ſtir up ſome active inherent Principles, which will ferment and ſwell the Grain, and make it to grow (as the Malſters call it.) This gives them notice of ſpreading it abroad to dry, which may be done in the Sun; but for Conveniency is perform'd on a Kiln, by the Admiſſion of Heat from the Fire made beneath it. This is now call'd Malt; if you eat a Grain or two, you will diſcern it to be ſweet; if you boil it in Water (after it has been powder'd or ground)

it will give a ſweet Tincture, commonly call'd Wort; you may boil it to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup: And this Product of Corn ſomewhat agrees with Melloſſus, which if it be ſpread upon Bread, it adds conſiderable Nouriſhment to your Bread, and would be eſteem'd a good Banquet, and pleaſant Entertainment, did we not abound with ſo many other more refin'd and dainty Sweets, and eaſier to come at. Thus Melloſſus is commonly given to School-Boys with their Bread; nor can I think it bad Food for Children, becauſe more miſchief may be due to their new ſpungy or downy, and not well baked Bread, than to the *Indian* Sweet. It is this ſweet Decoction of Malt that makes your great Variety of fine Ales and Beer, much more wholeſom, more pleaſant and fit for *Engliſh* Bodies, than your admir'd Wines, whether *Rhenish*, *French*, or *Florence*; for theſe do abound with gritty, tartarous Matter, very apt to lodg in the Kidneys, and lay the Foundation of the moſt intolerable Diſtemper in the World, the Stone;

or if they be ſo happy to eſcape that, the Gout will make an Attack on the Joints of the Toes or Fingers of a potent Drinker, and tear and ſwell the tender Parts, and ſometimes mercifully thruſt out thoſe *Tophi* or Stones into the extream Parts, which otherwiſe would probably have been caſt upon the too ſenſible and paſſive Kidneys: but none could ever charge our ſoft and balſamick Ale with breeding any ſort of ſandy or tartarous Matter in the Barrel, and I think not in the Body. I cannot forbear mentioning an Obſervation of my good Friend Dr. *Cyprianus*, who told me long ſince, he had cut above fourteen Hundred Perſons for the Stone, but never obſerv'd that he cut any Ale-houſe Keepers, but many Vintners. He always adviſ'd his Patients that fear'd the Stone, or were concern'd with that excruciating Diſeaſe, to drink ſoft Ale, the newer the better: for he condemns moſt or all ſour Juices, as apt to breed the Stone, or increaſe it.

Dr. JOHN COOKE *of* Briſtol, *to Dr.* FREDERICK SLARE *at* Bath.

Dear Sir, January 5. 171½.

I Receiv'd your kind Letter and the Manuſcript, of which I cannot give an adequate Encomium. It is an impartial Trial and Condemnation of *Bezoar* by the Laws of Chymiſtry, Reaſon, and Experience. Oh how uſeful might our Profeſſion be render'd to the Poor, as well as to the Rich, if all the chargeable part of our *Materia Medica* was thus examin'd fairly; and whatever appear'd inſipid, inodorous, unactive and indiſſolvable in mild Menſtruums and very gentle Heats, ſhould be judged unworthy to be depended on for the Cure of Diſeaſes! The Reformation of the Errors and Cheats of the Materialiſts would be a very great Advantage to Mankind, who are too often in as much danger from the true *Terra damnata* of Medicine, as from thoſe Diſeaſes which Quiet and

Abſtinence do frequently cure. I have now for near thirty Years paſt us'd the *Sal Abſynthii*, and the *Cretæ* you mention, with wonderful Succeſs, in Diſtempers of the Stomach and Bowels, and in Fevers: but I always thought *Bezoar* and *Pearl* fitter for a Lady's Cloſet or Neck, than for a Cordial, unleſs for a profuſe and wanton *Cleopatra*. All the precious Gems ſhould be ſent back to the Jewellers, Leaf-Gold to the Gilders; nay, I could for my part alſo return the *Muſk* and *Amber-Greeſe* to the Perfumers. The All-wiſe and Merciful Creator and Preſerver of the Univerſe has ſupply'd poor unworthy Mortals with the moſt efficacious Medicines, to be had in moſt Countries upon eaſy Terms; nay, moſt Endemic Diſtempers have very proper Remedies to be gotten cheap in the ſame Region. But to return to your moſt accurate Analyſis of this falſe, tho celebrated and precious Antidote, I will read it over once or twice more; for it will afford ſtill freſh Delight to me, who can ſcarce forbear interceding with you, that the

the *Respublica Medica* may be made happy in the sight of these most useful Discoveries; for all say, *Bonum quo communius eo melius.* And this being a dear Imposture, it must be for the publick Good to detect it. I hope you will pardon this Freedom, which your Favours and Friendship does encourage me to use. I must beg a sight also of your Observations made on, and the Cures perform'd by the *Bath-Waters*; which, together with this excellent Discourse, shall be carefully return'd, with a due Sense of Gratitude, by,

SIR,

Your most Obliged,

and Faithful Friend,

JOHN COOKE.

FINIS.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM